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tute "doing" and "do" in place of "writing" and "write" and the sentence would be just as true. In America some of the bauldiest talkers are most correct in moral rectitude.

The author touches on the whole question of religion with singularly good taste. He quotes one French lady to the effect: "Any one can see our frivolity, but no one can know us who does not know our piety." He also gives a clever account of the intolerance of the anti-clericals: "No clerical intolerance was ever more sincere or more unrelenting than the anti-clerical intolerance of these very times."

For the trained historians the chapters on the Revolution and the republic will prove tame reading, but for the general reader they will prove enlightening. Like most recent writers on France, Mr. Wendell feels that the present form of government in France has a better chance for continuance than any of its predecessors since the Revolution. The weakest chapter in the book is that on French temperament. Here the author occupies some forty-six pages in stating that Frenchmen are fond of scientific classifications and systems. Outside of some obvious padding, however, the book is of greatest value in giving the reader a true appreciation of France and Frenchmen without overburdening him with encyclopedic details. On French government and politics he does not touch.

JAMES SULLIVAN.

*American History and Government.* By JAMES ALBERT WOODBURN, Ph.D and THOMAS FRANCIS MORAN, Ph.D. (New York, Longmans, Green and Company. 1906. Pp. lxxxviii, 476.)

This volume represents an attempt to satisfy the demands of those who believe that American history and government may be best taught from a single text. The book is intended for use in the last two years of the grammar school—that is for pupils of twelve and thirteen years.

In method of treatment the work does not differ very much in its narrative portions from former texts intended for similar grades. An attempt is made in an introductory chapter to connect American history with mediaeval and ancient history. The story of exploration, colonization, the anglo-French conflicts, and the Revolution is brought down to the formation of the Constitution.

After a chapter on the last topic there are inserted seven chapters on American government: The New Government; The Senate; The House

of Representatives; The Judiciary; The States and Local Government; The Territories. The narrative is then resumed with a chapter on the new government and the supremacy of the federalist party, and is continued to the end of the book after the manner of other texts.

The seven chapters on American government form the distinctive feature of the book. How successfully they may be taught, placed as they are, is problematical. The authors find themselves called upon at this early point in the book to make references to events in 1804, 1829, 1892, and 1903. In discussing the presidential power of appointment, for example, the civil service examination system is brought in. Again and again the student, who, in the political narrative has gone only as far as 1789, is referred to such matters as the Wilson tariff of 1894, the change in the method of electing senators in 1866, the present salaries of State legislators, the government of Porto Rico and the Philippines. After this long digression the pupil is taken back into the politics of Washington's time. How confusing this will be to the pupil can be imagined.

Yet the authors quote so high an authority as the report on history in the schools of the committee of seven of the American Historical Association as a warrant for treating American government as a part of American history. The whole question resolves itself into the query as to whether American government, as it exists today, can be taught as a part of American history. The advocates of the teaching of American government—now usually called civics—in the schools wish the pupils to know how the government is actually working today. Only such references to the past as are necessary to explain present conditions are felt to be needful. The committee of seven, however, did not distinguish between constitutional history, which is properly included in any American history text, and a static view of American civil government or civics.

Fault is not found here with the book, but with the recommendation which gave it birth. The confusion arising from the insertion of the seven chapters above mentioned is a necessary evil of the attempt to follow the committee of seven's advice. The remainder of the book is as good as if not better than most of the elementary texts on American history. It appears to be pretty hard reading for pupils of twelve and thirteen, but it is attractively gotten up, is well illustrated, has at the close a series of "chapter reviews," containing questions on the text and also "references" for outside reading arranged by chapters. The books cited are usually more appropriate for teachers' than for pupils' use.

The questions in the chapter reviews are such as an even slightly intelligent teacher could put. Questions of a suggestive type, which any teacher might have to spend some time in framing, could very well have been put in place of the purely "quiz" questions on the text.

Unimportant topics have been eliminated remarkably well, but there are several lapses in this respect. Such a one appears on p. 240, where, after Genet's recall, we are told: "He did not return to France to live, however, but remained in the State of New York, married the daughter of Governor Clinton, devoted his attention to agriculture, and died in 1834." A proneness to insert too many names and dates and a very inaccurate drawing of latitudinal lines in the map on p. 34 are minor defects.

JAMES SULLIVAN.

*Studies in American Jurisprudence.* By THEODORE F. C. DEMAREST. (New York: The Banks Law Publishing Company. 1906. Pp. xviii, 359.)

This treatise might better be named *Studies in the Law of New York*. However each chapter may be named, the reader is quite sure, before long, to find himself invited to investigate the soundness of some judicial decision rendered in that State or the scope of some provision in its codes.

It is a poor book. One is wearied by the sophomoric and ill-jointed style, as well as by the elephantine humor. The author writes, he tells us, to give himself "the boon of beguiling the donor of a leisure hour into paths, rugged indeed, and sometimes reproached with undue aridity, where tower venerable and majestic growths, the fruitage of which, though hanging high, and of hardy pericarp, yields, to the breaker, kernels of intellectual nutrition, unrivaled by the fairer harvests whose burnished clusters glow and regale in the gardens of the imagination."

The chapter on the Office of President of the United States is the freest from local color. The author announces that he has attempted to "confine attention to the office apart from personality, and to consider history and the law, without wandering into Utopia, or doling *ex cathedra* dialectics." A shade of doubt is cast upon his success in this respect when, after explaining that sovereignty is no attribute of any American official, he adds that "the adulatory aspirant may find himself able to contemplate, without convulsions, the spectacle of a sole corporation